

HUNGARIAN SERIES ON INTELLIGENCE TURNS TO CIA

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In the 1 June 1966 issue of Lobogo, weekly journal of the Hungarian Home Defense Sport Federation published in Budapest, page 10, Istvan Pinter, who has been reviewing for over a year the history of intelligence activities since the First World War, turns his attention to the CIA. This installment begins with an anecdote concerning the Melbourne Olympics where, the author alleges, the CIA sent a boatload of beautiful girls to compromise Soviet athletes and recruit them as spies. The author then says that driving north of Washington one can find a turn-off marked BPR -- "a terrible organization, the CIA, works in the camouflaged bunker and fortress system of the Bureau of Public Roads."

The author says that Allen Dulles was bitter as Kennedy dedicated this building because just as he had completed building up his organization he was removed. "But those who believe that a new age began in the life of the CIA with the removal of Allen Dulles are in error," the author adds. The article then reviews the career of Dulles -- serving at 10 different stations for the diplomatic service ("Actually, I was more of an intelligence officer than a diplomat," he is quoted as saying), leaving the service in 1926 and establishing contact with the Rockefeller finance group, "the clique with the greatest American capital, a characteristic group of those guiding American politics," and then heading the CIA under Eisenhower. The article says that "he was the most talented spy chief ever to head the espionage organizations of the United States."

The article says he led about 200,000 intelligence officers and agents. It says that the CIA broke with the old method of training spies to place in foreign states and concentrated on recruiting agents from among the citizens of the enemy state. A general description of blackmail procedures is given. "Thus," the article continues, "Allen Dulles built up his pyramid of fear." Reports from these agents are forwarded via American foreign service and commercial offices, the author states. The report to the President, each day, consists always of five, and not more, pages. This installment closes with the observation that more and more is being said about the failures of the CIA.

Installment 55, in the 8 June 1966 issue, describes the May 1960 U-2 incident. The shooting down of the plane is described from the viewpoint of the Soviet rocket unit. "The mechanically working officials of the American spy center suddenly became nervous. The U-2 did not report.

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The exceptionally well trained telegraphers called the CIA agents at the bases.... The suspicion increased that the U-2 had been shot down. That is, the theory with which the CIA had lulled the president had failed.... Allen Dulles had been the loudest among those who rejected the idea of the possibility of its being shot down...." The White House denials are discussed. The article states that Dulles reassured the President that the pilot must have committed suicide and destroyed the plane. Discussing the disclosures made public by the Soviets after Powers' capture, the article adds in parentheses: "Few know that Powers' equipment included a silk handkerchief on which a text was printed in 14 languages. He was to use this, in case of trouble, to obtain the help of the local people. The following text could be read on the handkerchief in Hungarian also: 'I am an American. The American people are friends of the Hungarians. I do not speak Hungarian but I will not hurt you and I do not want bad for anyone. Please give me food, shelter, and protection. If you help me you will be rewarded.'" In conclusion the article hypothesizes that there were circles which did not like the idea of a summit meeting and "only history will decide how far the originators of the U-2 provocation might have gone to prevent the holding of the summit meeting."

Further installments will be forwarded as they appear.